

CAVEAT TO HAVANA

CITY IS TEEMING WITH LIFE AND CHEERFULNESS.

TALES OF FAMINE ARE FALSE

CITY WAS SUPPLYING STOCKED WITH FOOD TO HOLD OUT.

Government Has Done Everything in Its Power to Relieve Distress Among the Poor—No Riot or Disorder During the Blockade.

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HAVANA, Sept. 2.—To an outsider, to a foreigner just arriving at Havana, the first impression is one of surprise at the peaceful and gay aspect of the town. The sleek, well-dressed appearance of its citizens, the well-kept order of keeping with the reports, the exaggerated accounts of suffering and distress with which Americans have been fed.

Havana is teeming with life and cheerfulness to-day. Handsome and well-groomed women and well-groomed men fill the streets. The shop windows in the principal thoroughfares display a wealth of silks and satins which are the envy of the property and gaudy of Paris or Rome in carnival time than of the poverty and misery to be expected in a blockaded town.

The glaring whiteness of graceful buildings, the intense blue of the sky, the profusion of bright and vivid colors, of flowers against the background of deep velvet green of the tropics intensify this picture of life, animation and festivity. The theaters are open and excellent companies are playing; the parks are always crowded with patrons, and twice a week a regimental band plays in Central park, opposite the hotels, theaters and clubs. The park is then crowded with beauty and fashion.

To the casual observer these outward signs of wealth and life, of peace and prosperity would make a truthful index of a healthy and happy condition of affairs; but beneath the surface—behind the sham—exists a great deal of misery. This application of the microscope to the surface of the city reveals a picture of poverty and suffering which is a far cry from the outward show.

Of course, all big cities have their beggars, Havana having larger numbers of them than most others. But beggars are beggars, in peace or war, year in and year out, so it would be unfair to base an opinion or estimate of suffering on that class, which, by the way, are not the same in Havana as in other cities.

Where one must go to find the real picture of things is to the better classes. A few years ago, Havana was a city of the Cuban planters and land owners, who represented the wealth and splendor of the Cuban capital; they entertained lavishly; their homes were temples of hospitality to friends who were their equals, but forbidding to the poor, who were not born to the purple. To-day that class and the change! Many have to follow the tide and look to the once despised Spaniards for food bread, often at a greater price than the rich can afford to pay.

Many old families, nevertheless, maintain the old regime. Their thresholds are as sacred as their old convictions. As the days have gone by, these have suffered. They have given up their old life, but nothing has been given them.

Where the principal change exists between the Havana of to-day and the Havana of ten years ago is in the moral and social side. Physically, the city is in every way improved. Its streets are better paved and cleaned. Floor buildings have been erected, and public parks have been laid out. To deny the existence of poverty and suffering, but such conditions are, for the most part, limited to the lower strata of society and are not necessarily fatal.

As for the wholesale stores that are the want and famine that exist here, they are simply ridiculous and deserve prompt consideration. Order and the observance of law throughout the city is a thing to be proud of, and for this General Blanco deserves the highest credit.

Throughout the entire blockade there was not so far as the careful investigations of the correspondents of the Journal show, a single instance of riot or public disorder, an extraordinary feat, considering the turbulent element General Blanco had to control. His work in this respect was done with skill and skill, and with a calmness and a firmness that have earned him the respect and admiration of all who have seen him.

The Americans here, civilians and officers, as well as the soldiers from Cuba, are treated with courtesy and dignity. Business, especially import and export business, is paralyzed for four months, but Havana has sufficiently stock to hold out. Indeed, many families, anticipating a long siege, have stocks of provisions and food, expecting to be quite unable to buy food. It is a fact that, in a large number of cases, they have the original stocks untouched.

The government has apparently done everything in its power to hold out. Soup kitchens have been established in every ward—twenty-eight in total—presided over by young ladies, who are paid a distributive of \$5.00 ration per day. Incoming vessels are daily bringing provisions and food, and the city is well supplied with a healthy, cheerful tone, and, despite the intense suffering, the general health of the city is very good.

FOUR KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Terrible Explosion Occurred at Stineville, Ind., Yesterday—Three Fatally Injured.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., Sept. 2.—A horrible accident occurred at Stineville, Ind., yesterday, when three men were killed and three others seriously injured by a dynamite explosion. The men were blasting rock for a new pipe, when a terrible explosion of dynamite occurred, killing John H. Williams, John G. Harkins, Frank Wampler and Edward Watts. The following were fatally injured: Ben Egge, Milton Hike, Willie Lifford.

The injured were brought to Stineville and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The men killed and injured were well known citizens of this county. John H. Williams was a young man, about 25 years of age, and was the youngest son of Mr. Williams. He was killed by a dynamite explosion. The other three men were also well known citizens of this county.

LASHED HIM IN THE FACE.

John Barker, a Cow Herder, Fined \$100 Because of His Indiscriminate Use of a Whip.

John Barker, a cow herder, was fined \$100 in the Kansas City, Kan., police court yesterday morning by Judge McManish for striking a young boy with a whip. Barker was charged with lashing a boy in the face with a whip. The boy was a young man, about 15 years of age, and was the son of a well-known citizen of this county. Barker was fined \$100 because of his indiscriminate use of a whip.

TELLS A HARD LOCK STORY.

Colonel Studebaker Thinks His Regiment of "Tigers" Got the Worst of It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Colonel Studebaker's "Tigers," the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers, reached here from the South this morning. The regiment left its camp at Fort Wayne, Ind., Tuesday evening. The regiment left Indianapolis Sunday, May 15, for Chickamauga park. All day yesterday the train, in its four sections, traveled across Kentucky. It was an annoying journey, with many tedious delays, and when the first section of the train carrying troops reached Cincinnati at 11 o'clock last night, an impatient army was on board, worn and anxious.

When the troops crossed the Indiana line they were met by a line of soldiers who had the strength to get up. As the train drew into the city, the switch engines and factory whistles sounded a welcome to all their might. There was a continuous string of people from the belt to the line. The soldiers were coming thickly nearer the center of the city. The soldiers were coming thickly nearer the center of the city. The soldiers were coming thickly nearer the center of the city.

There are 120 hospital patients, and two regiments of soldiers are here. They were those of Clifton Lowell, of Fort Wayne, and William Snyder, of Fort Wayne. The soldiers were coming thickly nearer the center of the city. The soldiers were coming thickly nearer the center of the city. The soldiers were coming thickly nearer the center of the city.

Colonel Studebaker said: "This is not the same regiment I took away from Indianapolis last May. The personality is the same, but it is made up of a different lot of men. They have fever in their very bones. It is all due to the conditions in which we lived in the South. When the boys left the South, they were all well and happy. They were all well and happy. They were all well and happy."

For eight weeks we were in camp there, exposed to the fevers and the unrelenting sun of the South. We have not been in the shade of a tree since last June. It was a happy day for us when we received orders to leave the South. We have not been in the shade of a tree since last June. It was a happy day for us when we received orders to leave the South.

When men have been investigating the condition of the Florida camps, they have found that the conditions are not as good as they are reported to be. They have found that the conditions are not as good as they are reported to be. They have found that the conditions are not as good as they are reported to be.

Somebody was at fault. Four days required to deliver a letter. Two blocks from the postoffice.

The congested condition of the postoffice seems to continue. A letter showing it has been mailed at 10:30 a. m. August 18, and the letter is still in the postoffice. The letter is still in the postoffice. The letter is still in the postoffice.

RECEIVED AT THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL AUG 28 1898. AUG 29 1898. TR. 2

THE STORY OF A LETTER.

ing it had reached this office on the 25th, was delivered at the Midland hotel yesterday. The letter was addressed to the Midland hotel, and was delivered to the Midland hotel. The letter was delivered to the Midland hotel.

SUSTAINS FEARFUL WOUNDS. William Carr, a Negro, Quarrels With His Wife and Is Carved With a Razor.

William Carr will know better next time. Carr is a negro who lives at 1224 Baltimore street. He was out late last night and filled up on "miser gin," as he said afterwards. With staggering steps he made his way home and immediately got into a quarrel with his wife. The quarrel was so severe that Carr was forced to use a razor on his wife. The wife was severely injured and Carr was arrested.

BURLINGTON ROUTE SPECIALS. Excursion Rates. TRANS-MISSOURI EXPOSITION, Until October 31st, \$7.00. \$10.00—CINCINNATI AND RETURN—\$10.00. September 3, 4 and 5.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD EXCURSION, OMAHA AND RETURN, \$3.00. September 5, special train leaves 9:30 p. m.

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION, OMAHA AND RETURN, \$4.00. All trains September 5.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS NORTH. September 7, St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$12. Duluth and the Superiors, \$18. Good rates for the return trip.

HOMESICKERS' EXCURSIONS TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST. First and Third Tuesdays, September and October.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES FOR ALL PORTS. Send for pamphlet.

BURLINGTON TICKET OFFICE, 323 Main street.

Death of Arthur Pugh. Arthur Pugh, well known among the sun club men of the two Kansas Citys, died yesterday morning at the family home, 1014 N. Olive street, of a heart attack. He was 45 years of age and was a well-known citizen of this city.

Homecoming of the Soldiers. The soldiers of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers, who were discharged yesterday, are being transported to their homes by special trains. The soldiers are being transported to their homes by special trains.

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WRITING GRANTED

FIRST STEP TAKEN TOWARD RELEASE OF CASHIER TAYLOR.

Kansas Supreme Court Grants a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Case of Argentine Bank Cashier, Returnable October 4.

TOPEKA, Sept. 2.—(Special.) Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in the state supreme court today to secure the release of George A. Taylor, ex-cashier of the Argentine bank, from the state penitentiary. Taylor was convicted in Wyandotte county on the charge of embezzlement and sentenced to two years in prison by Judge Alden. He has now served about ten months of his term. His attorney, C. W. Trickett, based his application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the law under which Taylor was convicted was never passed by the legislature; that the governor signed the bill after it had been defeated by the house. The record in the secretary of state's office shows that the bill was passed and became a law in due form. "The trouble with Attorney Trickett," said an assistant in the secretary of state's office today, "is that he did not look far enough in the house journal. There were two bills concerning that question—a senate and house bill. 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